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THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903.

Vol. 95, No. 304

CIRCULATION DURING MARCH.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday).....	121,050	17.....	117,210
2.....	117,600	18.....	118,340
3.....	117,070	19.....	118,900
4.....	118,120	20.....	118,840
5.....	118,320	21.....	118,000
6.....	118,490	22 (Sunday).....	120,740
7.....	118,300	23.....	117,120
8 (Sunday).....	122,230	24.....	118,150
9.....	117,560	25.....	119,570
10.....	117,130	26.....	117,680
11.....	117,640	27.....	115,880
12.....	117,700	28.....	117,900
13.....	117,030	29 (Sunday).....	123,510
14.....	118,040	30.....	118,590
15 (Sunday).....	123,210	31.....	118,770
16.....	117,270		

Total for the month.....3,665,140

Less all copies spoiled in printing left over or filed.....80,830

Net number distributed.....3,584,301

Average daily distribution.....118,900

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of March was 632 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

A PUBLIC QUESTION.

Members of the Council who hesitate at the confirmation of the Swingle appointment can hardly have reflected on the pledges with which they were presented to the voters in the late campaign.

It was understood by every intelligent voter in St. Louis that the Democratic Council ticket represented an endorsement of Mayor Wells and of the Mayor's positive promise to consider before anything else efficiency in the departments.

At any time the Fire Department is not the place for the construction of a political machine. A high standard of personnel and absolute discipline must be preserved unless the lives and property of citizens are to be robbed of their safeguards. At this moment the owners of property are confronted with serious perplexities in arranging their insurance. To increase these perplexities by refusing to confirm the Chief appointed by the Mayor and endorsed by practically the solid business community is equivalent to a disregard of public interests and a defiance of business men's wishes.

Chief Swingle is a Republican. The Republic would like it better—and the Mayor no doubt would—if he were a Democrat. But the fact is that he represents efficiency and has the confidence of the men who are entrusted with the management of property. Politics should be forgotten and the interests of the city alone remembered. The Council may be expected on further reflection to adopt this view.

There is no time to wait for Alphonse and Leon at the turnstiles. Should they appear to delay ingress call Clarence the Cop.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

On the World's Fair grounds to-day the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase will be impressively celebrated with a series of spectacles worthy of the great act consummated by Jefferson and Napoleon.

The President of the United States will be the central figure of to-day's imposing ceremonies. The only living ex-President will be an associate figure, second only to the present National Chief Executive in dignity. The diplomatic representatives of all the civilized nations of the earth will be in attendance, thus manifesting the interest of their respective Governments in the World's Fair of 1904. The Federal and State governments of this country will be represented by the highest officials, and the judicial and legislative branches, as well as the army and navy, will have place in the historic assemblage.

In the beautiful Liberal Arts building the Dedication ceremonies will be held, a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church and two Bishops of the Protestant faith taking part in the majestic proceedings. The event will in many respects be the most important in the history of St. Louis. Its significance is recognized throughout the world and its story will be flashed to the uttermost parts of the earth, the wires and ocean cables carrying the record even as the event recorded is under way. The most important news item of the moment in all the world's capitals is the Dedication of the World's Fair of 1904 in St. Louis. The story of to-day's ceremonies will inform all the nations that one year from this date the gates of the biggest and best of all international exhibitions, the first of the Twentieth Century, will be thrown open and the world invited to visit the World's Fair City of 1904.

The management of the World's Fair has just cause for exceeding pride in the showing now to be made. The St. Louis World's Fair is 25 per cent farther advanced than was the Columbian Exposition in Chicago one year before the gates were opened. It leads the last Universal Exposition in Paris by even a heavier percentage of progress at a corresponding time. Existing conditions on the World's Fair grounds are such as fully to guarantee the beauty and stately which will be revealed in all completeness one year from to-day. The picture there presented cannot fail to impress the beholder with the certainty

of final achievement of the surpassing spectacular effects for which master minds have been planning and striving during many busy months. It may be said that the world's assurance of the full success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will date from April 30, 1903, the day when Dedication ceremonies were held in St. Louis.

Good humor is as essential to the discipline, comfort and pleasure of a holiday crowd as are life-preservers to a ship's crew. When all else fails cling fast to good nature. It is the quality which saves the day. Make the best of everything, for after all, it is a crowd's temper more than its treatment which makes the occasion.

APRIL THIRTIETH, 1803—1903.

Real appreciation of the outward phases of our Dedication ceremonies requires a thought for their significance and an intuition of the "something far more deeply interlarded." To apprehend the motive and inner sense of this series of triumphant celebrations one must summon the imagination and call into action that sympathetic accord with the spirit of human progress which delights in the fruition of past aspiration and effort.

It is the spirit of thankfulness, of exultation, of belief; it records attainments, rejoices and sets our faith forward. The mind sweeps back to those periods whence came the impulse of development and the beginnings of progression; it follows rugged effort through the stages of advancement and marks past victories; it views the culminations in our modern conditions; it scans to-morrow for a larger promise.

In this view the hundredth anniversary of the cession of Louisiana has a fullness of meaning. To-day we are not only celebrating the results of the great period since then, but are memorializing a former triumph. April Thirtieth, 1803, the day of signature, marked a distinguishing step in America's career. The nation had arrived at the moment of expansion. Louisiana Territory had become necessary to the further growth of the nation as typified in the growth of its people. The United States were already great. They had defensively reared their own autonomy against the greatest war nation, had compelled respect of the world Powers, and had established the Government upon high principles which have endured until now.

The new territorial acquisition consummated a development already strong and opened up new promise, a promise only dimly perceived and which the intervening century has fulfilled. Thus ours is a dual celebration, of the promise and of the fulfillment. There is no bombast or boastfulness in the rejoicing; which acknowledges the Divine guidance of the New World's destiny through its young centuries and brought it to a high degree of material and intellectual power.

In a narrower and more matter-of-fact view the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is symbolic of the redemption of the vast Interior West. A hundred years has made a habitation out of wilderness. In its immediate significance the Exposition demonstrates the growth of the last decade. President McKinley's famous aphorism that "expositions are the timekeepers of progress" is peculiarly suited to the World's Fair, which marks the ten years since the Columbian Exposition. Into this brief period developments have crowded full. No ten years of history have rivaled them, teeming with the revelation of possibilities in idea and embodiment, with progress in every field of thought and industry.

The celebration of to-day is in the nature of a testimonial and a dedication of the Exposition to the people, for whose pleasure, cultivation and intellectual fertilization it is designed. The Thirtieth of April, both by what it is and what it represents, is the greatest in importance in the Interior's history.

St. Louis extends a cordial greeting to the President of the United States, to the ex-President of the United States and to the next President of the United States if he may be found anywhere among the assembled Americans.

REMEMBER THERE ARE OTHERS.

Somebody who is, in track parlance, "touted" as a "State politician" complains that he has to pay \$4 a day for his room and bath at one of the leading St. Louis hotels during Dedication Week, something he has never had to do before. Taking its text from this digression, to whom it accords considerable space, the Kansas City Star asserts that Missouri visitors are being mulcted and mistreated.

Isn't the Star's proposition rather absurd on its face? The good politician dislikes having to pay for his luxury—he would prefer two rooms and a bath for the price of his one. "But," say the hotel people, "we have strangers and guests coming to town, and if you, Mr. Politician, must retain your exclusive luxuries, appointments, then you should pay for them." The hotel had in view the necessities and comforts of others.

That "there are others" is sometimes difficult for the politician to realize. He likes the best of things, and it is a pity to discommodate him. Costly ensconced in vast elegant room, plus bath, how he would resent having to "double up" with somebody!

In World's Fair times people must either double up or be content to curtail space. The greatest comfort for the greatest number is St. Louis's motto now. There are thousands of good people coming to town from all parts of the State, farmers, bankers, business men of all classes, who are willing to "double up" if necessary, willing to make the best of things and willing to pay a reasonable rate for high-class accommodations. There are hotels of every grade.

And the farmer, above all others, is entitled to consideration. That colossal genius, Parson Swift, observed that an honest farmer who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is worth more to mankind than the whole race of politicians put together. And we shall treat him accordingly.

Besides, what did Kansas City do in the convention week of 1900?

Let everybody constitute himself an entertainment committee of one, an information bureau, a hotel guide and a city directory.

BOODLE ETHICS.

Boodlers have come to be regarded as a separate class, apart, and to be regarded with no little curiosity by the rest of society. The boodler's moral and mental make-ups are matters of considerable speculation. The harshest critics hold that the boodler's entire character is tainted with the heinousness of crime and that he is utterly without conscience. The less severe opinion is that he is not wholly wanting in conscience, but that his moral conceptions, as it were, are not co-ordinated; he lacks balance and consistency.

A curious instance of inconsistency is related of a legislative boodler who, before leaving the capital,

lost \$500 of his thousand-dollar bribe at poker. He departed for Southeast Missouri, and the negro Pullman porter purloined his pocketbook containing the remaining \$500. Discovering the loss and suspecting the porter, the boodler had him arrested; the money was recovered and the boodler, in a burst of magnanimity and self-righteousness, gave the porter \$10 and delivered him a lecture upon the folly of dishonesty, telling him to go and sin no more. The negro, in all seriousness, looked down upon the piffing of the porter.

The danger of imperfect moral equilibrium lies in the fact that temptation conquers on the weak and not on the strong side; and, to put the least severe construction upon the boodler's capitulation, temptation seems to have concentrated upon his weakest defenses; he is touched in the one vulnerable spot. Public opinion does not go to the length of giving the benefit of all doubt, but it is probably true of many of the boodlers that their criminality is confined to a single line of error; in other respects they have lived lives of probity. It is also true—and this fact argues against the possession of any considerable "conscience"—that some of them will not admit the turpitude attaching to their acts.

If conscience is a matter of education, then the boodlers stand in need of a liberal schooling at Missouri's hands. Criminals are apt to misconstrue the public attitude. Missouri has not been remiss. The standards of honesty and morals are high beyond question. But the public has been ignorant of boodling's existence, and some men have mistaken this ignorance and consequent inactivity for toleration or consent.

Since the crime went unpunished the offender gradually bequiled himself into a belief that it was something short of criminal, a sort of conventional irregularity, if such a thing could be. Others, of course, knew right from wrong as black from white, and stepped over the line with eyes wide open, during the consequences. Both classes have repented of their mistaken conceptions of Missouri, as to character and as to roused vigilance. And both classes will receive the corrective lesson from the State and its people.

The few diplomatists who have decided, on account of illness or urgent business, not to attend the World's Fair Dedication exercises have missed a charming entertainment, an instructive lesson and a chance to wear their best clothes. Their regrets are real; but there is probably relief in the thought that they will have another chance to visit the most progressive city in the world.

There's something auspicious in the coincidence that the National and International Good Roads Convention should be held in St. Louis at the time of the World's Fair Dedication. All roads will lead to St. Louis in 1904, both national and international, and they must be good roads, capable of accommodating the greatest travel known in the world's history.

Don't forget that, as a citizen of St. Louis, you are one of the hosts of Dedication Week and that your first and most important duty is that of hospitality to the city's guests. Do everything in your power to make them have a good time. Their visit should be so pleasing to them as to make it impossible for them to keep away during the World's Fair period.

Missouri is reversing the order of things and showing the rest of the country. The exhibition is one of open good nature, cordial hospitality and invitation to share with us the glories of a centenary birthday.

Now that Russia has no designs on Manchuria let her concentrate attention upon St. Louis and make it the object of her plans.

Every thread of the incomprehensibly vast network of cables and wires which binds the earth is vibrating to-day with news intelligence concerning St. Louis. People in remote places who have never heard the name will learn of the great human center which 100 years ago was a modest little trading post. To-day this city reaches a climax of world repute which will redound to its benefit for the century to come.

RECENT COMMENT.

Dedication Ceremonies and the Fair.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.
With imposing pageantry the nation will celebrate at St. Louis the centennial anniversary of the signing of the treaty which Napoleon transferred to the United States the province of Louisiana. The highest officers of the Government, surrounded by the entire Diplomatic Corps, which, for the first time, leaves the capital en masse, ex-President Cleveland, a large representation from the army and navy, and distinguished citizens from all the States, in the presence of what will undoubtedly be an immense concourse, will commemorate the most important transfer of territory ever made, and dedicate a site for the Fair which is to exhibit the progress of the Louisiana Territory during its first hundred years under the American flag.

If figures are ever impressive, those certainly are which have been realized by the people of the East, nor have the proportions which the commemorative Fair will attain made their adequate impression. It is perhaps no index of the importance of the St. Louis Exposition that the area its exhibits will cover will be twice that used at the Chicago World's Fair, and five times that covered by the Centennial of 1876. All signs indicate that there will be seen at St. Louis a display of importance and magnitude quite beyond anything ever before accumulated. The remarkable interest which President Francis's visit to the European capitals evoked, reflected, for instance, in the appointment of the Prince of Wales as a British representative, may well awaken the East to the fact that the Louisiana Purchase is to have a centennial of magnitude adequate to its importance.

Personnel of the Navy.

Missouri Playhouse.
Practically the entire listed force of the navy is composed of native or naturalized Americans, and the material from which the men are recruited is found not among the seafaring classes, but among the youth of the interior cities. While this new material lacks the sea habit and technical knowledge of the old-time seamen, the young men mainly composing it are of a much higher order of intelligence and stand further up in the social scale. Such men are capable of rapidly acquiring the knowledge necessary to fit them for the new duties they have assumed, and it is the general belief that once a sufficient force has been trained and inured to life at sea, a much better type of man-of-war-men will result than the old familiar jack-tar.

Realizing the necessity of constantly recruiting an increased force, the Navy Department is solicitous that everything possible should be done to retain the new material in the service, and to not only train the landsmen properly, but to attach them to the navy as their future mode of life. To accomplish this, the officers are being constantly urged to improve the status of the enlisted men, extend their privileges within reason, and to treat them with more consideration than used formerly to be the rule. It does not mean that the department desires any modification of necessary and proper discipline, but it does mean that the men are to be granted more liberty, their amusements to be more carefully looked after, and every facility given them to improve their condition and surroundings.

Grateful for a Place of Refuge.

Pittsburg Gazette.
When President Roosevelt gets to going against the crowds again this week he will be more than ever impressed with the wisdom of the statesman who reserved the Yellowstone National Park to be a wilderness forever.

After You, Dear Alphonse.

This will be a great week for St. Louis, and if St. Louis does not make the most of its opportunity to let the world know what it is doing it will be because it refuses to learn anything from Chicago.

GROSS-ANDERSON NUPTIALS IN NEW CATHEDRAL WAS A PRETTY AFFAIR.



MISS MILDRED BELL.
Whose engagement to Mr. Daniel O'Gorman is announced.

One of the largest weddings of the spring was that yesterday morning of Miss Adelaide Marie Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo E. Anderson, of Robert Hazzlett Cross, of Las Vegas, N. M. The ceremony was performed at 10 o'clock in the New Cathedral Chapel, the service being read by Archbishop Kain, assisted by the Reverend Father Gilliland. Easter lilies predominated in the decorations, with the chancel full of palms and greens twined about the altar. The ushers, who seated a large number of guests, were: James Kinsella, Ben Linton, Edward Gilmore and Charles O'Reilly. Linton Cross served his brother as best man, and Clarence Chamble and James Denver were the groomsmen.

The bride came in with her father to the music of the Lohengrin Bridal Chorus. She wore an elaborate and tasteful toilet of white meteor crepe, with much ornamentation of old point lace, the deep capeline bertha being of lace, and the long trained skirt deeply flounced. Her toilet veil was fastened with a spray of white roses and the fragrant valley lily, together with a curved spray of gold.

Her maid of honor was Miss Mildred Anderson, her sister, while the bridesmaids were Miss Rachel Gross, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Marie Anderson. They were in white frocks, since the wedding was entirely a white and green affair, with white chiffon hats, trimmed in wreaths of white hyacinths, a touch of green foliage about the brims being the only color. They all carried bunches of white sweet peas. Mrs. Anderson wore champagne tinted cloth, trimmed elaborately in cluny lace with a lace hat.

After the church service there was a reception at the spacious Anderson residence, No. 4633 Lindell boulevard, after which Mr. and Mrs. Gross departed for New York. They will live in New Mexico, but have set no definite date for their arrival at Las Vegas.

Mrs. Howard Elliott entertained Mrs. Henry C. Corbin with a luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Elliott residence, in Berlin avenue. It was a small but exceedingly sumptuous affair. The house was trimmed with quantities of yellow and white roses, with the round luncheon table a mass of yellow roses fringed with giant magnolias. Mrs. Elliott wore a gown of yellow silk with old Venetian point lace, while Mrs. Corbin appeared in a white gown and hat.

The ladies invited to lunch with Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Corbin were Mrs. Frank Hirschberg, Mrs. Fordyce, Mrs. Walle, Mrs. John David Davis, and Mrs. Wayman Cushman.

James W. Bell announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mildred, to Daniel Alexander O'Gorman, of New York. The wedding will take place some time in June. Mr. O'Gorman is known to his St. Louis friends as a man of broad education and extensive travel, having resided in India and other Oriental countries for several years. Although New York has been his home for some time, he is an Englishman, and comes of a family well known there. His grandfather was a prominent member of Parliament and a friend and co-worker of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huebner of No. 2044 Victor street beg to announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Ernestine, to Mr. George Kastel, The wedding will be in early June.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Meier have arranged to entertain about 2000 persons to view the parade from their grounds. Platforms have been erected to seat that number, and their guests this morning will include all Mr. Meier's employees, a large delegation of Utah friends, who are in town for the Dedication, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith and their family. Mrs. Meier has invited many of her women friends, and the entire assembly will be a large and merry one.

Mrs. Joseph Schneider and her daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Stella Schneider, gave one of the large entertainments of the week on Tuesday afternoon at their home in Hickory street. The ladies received:

Messieurs: George Schindroth, Fred Henner, Jack Scherer, Annie Scherer, H. J. McBride, George Schindroth, George Schindroth, George Schindroth.

Mrs. Leon Levy of Chicago (nee Stella Unterberg of this city) is visiting her mother at McNamee Highlands.

Theodore Pool, County Clerk of Sullivan County, and Mrs. Pool are visiting Doctor and Mrs. T. E. Sharp of No. 233 Lafayette avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Teschmacher of No. 366 Salena street celebrated their fourth wedding anniversary on Sunday. Music and dancing were the features. Among the guests were:

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Fred Henner, Walter Schindroth.

Misses: Anna Teschmacher, Rowena Schindroth.

Mrs. Samuel Merritt Hitt has returned home after a ten days' visit to relatives in Chicago.

Miss Estelle Bushman has cards out for a dinner-dance on Friday evening. A large number of the young people in town for the Dedication will be among her guests.

Mrs. Daisy Fethergill, who three years ago sailed for the Philippines, going via San Francisco and Hong-Kong, has returned to St. Louis after spending one year visiting with her two brothers and sister in El Paso, Tex. She is now with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williams, No. 2217 South Jefferson avenue.

Mrs. J. H. Ernsthauer, from St. Joseph, Mo., is visiting her mother and sisters during the Dedication.

Colonel George W. Steele of Indiana, formerly Governor of Oklahoma, will be the guest of Captain E. B. Howard during the week.

Mrs. Francesa Burghoff has issued cards for the marriage of her daughter, Margaret, to F. John Feblig, on Wednesday morning May 6, at 5 o'clock, in the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help.

The Ten O'clock Musical has sent out cards for a recital Wednesday evening, May 6, at 8 o'clock, Bollman's Recital Hall.

Miss May Gibson of Dallas, Tex., will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. B. Mahon, No. 205 Park avenue, during the Dedication.

Mrs. J. W. Forsythe of Kansas City will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. B. Mahon,